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Trees That Grow

CATALOG C

Fruits That Bear

Riverside Nursery

R. A. JONES, PROP.



HILLIARD STATION, SPOKANE, WASH.

R. F. D. Number 6

Our New City Headquarters: W. 119 Sprague Ave.
Near the N. P. Passenger Depot
Spokane, Wash.



Do Not Destroy This Catalog. It Contains Valuable Information for the Planter.

Trees That Grow

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Riverside Nursery

R. A. JONES, PROP.

HILLYARD STATION, SPOKANE, WASH.
R. F. D. NUMBER 6

CATALOG OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES ROSES, SHRUBS, ETC.

NURSERY: 6 MILES NORTHEAST OF SPOKANE, ON NORTH SIDE OF RIVER
THREE-FOURTHS MILE ABOVE WATERWORKS

TEL GLENWOOD 2220-R-1

GRAND SPECIALTY: GENUINENESS



Our new City Headquarters, West 119 Sprague Ave., near the Northern Pacific Passenger Depot. We have a frontage of 300 feet on Sprague Ave. and 100 feet deep, which will be planted to nearly all varieties of trees, shrubs and plants that succeed well in this locality.

This will be a botanical garden as well as a park; with botanical and common names. All through the growing season the various flowers will come and go, and visitors are welcome. When this garden is well established, it will be well worth while for any one to visit it often. We will establish a free horticultural information bureau here. **It does not matter whether you buy elsewhere or not, you are welcome.**

We will have a stock of trees, shrubs and plants here for sale at planting time, and large quantities of our 180 varieties of Peony and 300 varieties of Iris blooms will be shown in May and June.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

Genuineness is our specialty, and we exercise the GREATEST CARE to have all stock true to name, and it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the stock that may prove untrue, or we will give two roots for every one that is wrongly named.

ROOTS

Our trees have the best roots to be found anywhere, and are whole roots. This is very important, and makes our trees worth much more than the general run of nursery stock from other nurseries. Our trees and shrubs are grown and acclimated here and are much better than stock shipped from abroad.

TERMS

Cash with orders. Send money by Registered Letter, Money Order, Bank Draft or Express. No stock sent C. O. D. We will book orders ahead if half cash is sent with the order, balance to be sent when stock is ready for shipment. Send money orders on Spokane. Persons known to us in good commercial standing need not send cash with order.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Be sure to give plain shipping directions and sign your name plainly. All trees, etc., delivered free to any part of the City of Spokane, or railroad depot at Spokane. Except in the City of Spokane, orders must amount to \$3.00 or more to insure prompt delivery. Smaller orders may be delivered if convenient and in the vicinity of other deliveries.

NO INSECT PESTS

Our stock is all free from insect pests; no San Jose Scale; no Woolly Aphis or other dangerous pests.

SUBSTITUTES

Sometimes we may be out of the kinds ordered, and in such cases we request our customers to state in their order whether to fill the order with other kinds or not. **We never substitute without orders.**

VERY IMPORTANT!

As soon as trees or shrubs are received, open the bundles and bury the roots in moist earth. If the tops are dry or withered, bury the whole tree or shrub in moist earth for a week or two. Then take them out and plant them.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

Dig a hole larger than the roots, pulverize the soil well, and shake it from the shovel thinly and evenly. See that the roots are carefully spread out and straight, and be sure that all the roots have a good earth contact. Cut off all smashed or badly damaged roots above the damaged place. If possible use a half pail or more of water to wash the earth perfectly among the roots while filling in, and finish at the top with ordinary dry soil, or mulch to prevent baking. Plant three or four inches deeper than the tree stood in the nursery. Cultivate or harrow your orchard every two weeks from early spring until September 1. Do not take a large number of trees to the field for planting and let them lay exposed to the wind or sun. It is best to heel the trees in the earth (that is, cover the roots) near where they are to be planted, and when you plant take out only a few at a time. Never cut off or shorten the roots, except where they are injured. We spend lots of money to furnish big roots.

Please Read All the Following Carefully

Catalogue C will be issued and revised from time to time as may be necessary, but will always be subject to any Supplement accompanying it.

FREIGHT CHARGES

We guarantee that freight charges on fruit trees will not exceed 2 cents per tree, for any distance not exceeding 150 miles from Spokane. Close by, less; distances not over 250 miles, not over 2½ cents per tree of ordinary size.

PEDIGREED STOCK

Our trees are grown on the "Pedigreed System." For fifteen years we have been selecting our grafts and buds from best bearing trees. We have on many occasions traveled many miles, and spent considerable money to get scions from trees of extraordinary quality and productiveness; and we are the only Nurserymen in the Northwest that own an orchard at the nursery from which to get our scions, and where we can from year to year watch the bearing qualities of the trees.

GENUINENESS

Every tree in our orchard is marked with a big label. Where buds and grafts are obtained from orchards here and there, far and near (as nearly all nurseries do), there are many chances for mistakes to occur. This is why there are so many trees not true to name. During a period of fifteen years only seven mistakes in varieties we have sold have been reported to us, and all these put together would not amount to fifty trees, and we "made good" in every case. Ask any one who has bought of us. Referring again to our pedigreed stock; every year, for many years past, we have won several of the largest and most coveted prizes at the Spokane Interstate Fair, also at the St. Louis, Lewis & Clark and A.-Y.-P. Expositions. All those winning fruits were taken from the same trees from which we gather our grafts and buds.

GUARANTEE

While we do not give an unconditional guarantee that our trees will grow, we stand ready to do the fair thing, and make good any loss that appears to be entirely our fault, and where fault appears on both sides we will "make good" proportionately. Many planters allow the trees, when planting, to lay in the sun or wind with roots exposed for hours, or plant them poorly, or not care for them properly, nor shorten the tops. In all such cases we can not be expected to "make good." In general we hear but little complaint of failure of our stock. NOW, if our trees satisfy you, please tell others; if not, tell us and we will investigate, and do what is fair and right.

VARIETIES OFFERED

We often get calls for kinds that we do not keep in stock. Our reasons for not growing them are: They may be inferior to similar kinds that we have, or they may be too poor for general cultivation, and succeed only in rare cases or particular localities. One prominent variety of the above class is Early Richmond Cherry. We do not grow it, for Montmorency is very similar in flavor, is twice as large, a better bearer and a better tree.

We have tried and observed the merits of many hundred varieties of fruits and flowers, which we have discarded; among them we herewith mention a few. Whitney and Hyslop crabs; Early Richmond, and Gov Wood cherries; Abundance, Burbank and Lombard plums; Tragedy, Sugar and French or Petite prunes; Greensboro, Sneed, Alton, Mamie Ross, Mt. Rose and Crosby peaches, and for this locality all kinds that ripen later than Elberta should not be considered. Lt. Crawford is too late.

In blackberries, Snyder and Rathbun surpass all others here. Lawton is too tender. Cuthbert is the best red raspberry. Fay, Comet and Perfection are among the best red currants.

INSPECTION

Much damage is often done to nursery stock as a result of inspection. Bundles are opened and often are tied together again so poorly that the roots are exposed to sun and air, and hauled many miles in this condition. In such cases the best trees ever grown cannot be expected to succeed well. It often means the death of the stock and we cannot be blamed for trees failing to grow that have been thus treated.

WHEN TO PLANT

In general, fall is the best time to plant most kinds of trees and plants, except the following: Peach, Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Roses, Strawberries, and any tender tree or plant should not be planted in the fall, where the winters are at all severe. Fall planting can generally start October 1st to the 15th and continue as late as the ground can be worked; a little frost does no harm if the roots do not freeze while planting and the soil is washed in with water thoroughly among the roots. Spring planting can be begun as early as the ground can be worked and continue as late as the 1st of June; if water is used, and the tops properly cut back. Never plant with dry dirt around the roots.

PREPAY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT

When there is no agent at a rail or express station, charges must be prepaid and those who order stock sent to such stations should send sufficient money to prepay the carrying charges. We make no charges for boxing or packing.

NO AGENTS

We do not employ any traveling agents; but sometimes allow persons (who live in any locality) a commission for selling our stock.

NO CUTS

In this issue of our Catalog we have decided to do away with cuts, for the reason that most pictures are misleading and until conditions justify the large expense necessary to obtain correct cuts we will not use them.

FREE HORTICULTURAL INFORMATION

As already mentioned on cover page of this Catalog, we want anyone interested to ask us for information which we will gladly give so far as we know. And further, we do not want anyone to feel obligated to buy of us on this account.

NO TESTIMONIALS

In all of our previous catalogs we have given long lists of testimonials, but have decided to cut them out in this issue for we have been in this business in the same place for twenty-five years and our responsibility is well known; and we expect to remain in it.

TRANSPLANTED TREES AND SHRUBS

When trees or plants of any kind are transplanted it causes many more small roots to form close in near the body, which can easily be saved in digging. These small roots are the best feeding roots. Therefore, transplanted stock has much the best chance to succeed.

BEST AGE TO PLANT

This depends largely on where the stock was grown and whether they have been transplanted. In this locality (Spokane) our seasons are not long and soil only fair, so our one-year fruit stock is not generally as good as our two-year, and if we transplant them at two years old, it gives us better stock at three and four years old, which will bear a year or two sooner. In localities south of us where stock is grown on very rich soil, with a much longer season, the one-year stock is probably better than their two-year, for the reason that the two-year has an overgrown top with not enough fiber or small roots to balance the top. With our stock the tops do not overgrow, and our sandy soil produces much root fiber. With our large shade and ornamental stock we transplant them from once to several times. This makes it safe to move large trees, 3, 4, 5 and 6 inches through. We have a fine stock of large transplanted evergreens up to fifteen or twenty feet high or more, which move with safety.

SIZE AND AGE OF TREES

The size of a tree or shrub of any given age depends largely on the nature of the species and the individual plant. One may be three times larger than one of another variety and yet cost no more. So a small plant one foot high may cost as much as another kind twelve feet high. Thus age has not all to do with size even with the same kind.

Order Early

"The early bird gets the worm." "The first come the first served." Orders are booked as they are received. If possible, send your orders now. Don't wait until spring and get delayed in the rush. We often run short of stock before the season closes, and then many orders can only be partly filled. Always say whether we can substitute or not.

VERY IMPORTANT

Most nurserymen cut their buds and grafts helter-skelter—from nursery rows and poor and good bearing trees, just as it happens. What would you think of a breeder of fine horses or cattle who would turn a whole herd of stock together—good, poor and medium—and then offer their stock to you as thoroughbreds? Dan Patch, the famous race horse, did not come by accident, but is the result of careful breeding from the fastest of the fast horses for many generations. It is the same in fruits as it is in horses or cattle. If you breed from a poor tree, the chances are great that the results will be poor. If from a tree that bears plenty of large, fine fruit, then you will have an orchard that will be a mortgage lifter. We have in our own orchards nearly all varieties we offer, and watch and mark the best bearers, and cut our buds and grafts from them. We can point to young orchards that we furnished with trees, planted at the same time and age as trees from other nurseries. Ours are bearing and vigorous, while others are not.




CAUTION!—Pruning Directions

Cut back tops of trees as shown in cut at dotted lines, immediately after planting.

We will not listen to any complaint or failure of trees if they are not cut back severely.

Use plenty of water when planting.

Don't plant too deep.

 **PEARS AND CHERRIES**—See Inside Page of Back Cover.

APPLES

SUMMER AND AUTUMN VARIETIES

DUCHESS—The best late summer apple, large, striped red, very hardy, great bearer.

FALL PIPPIN—A very large and excellent fall and early winter apple. Color greenish yellow.

RED JUNE—An excellent summer table apple; beautiful red. Ripens from August to September.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB—The best crab ever introduced. August to September.

WEALTHY—In Montana this is one of the best winter apples, very hardy, a great bearer, rich red, juicy and fine. October to December.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, beautiful deep red, good cooker, and very hardy. Season August.

JEFFERIES—An excellent and beautiful apple. Good size, striped red and yellow, splendid quality. Season, October to November.

Consider the Roots—It matters not how good the top of a tree or shrub may be, if it has a poor root it is worthless. Our trees and shrubs have roots that can not be excelled.

GRAVENSTEIN—The best apple of its season, and is not surpassed by any apple of any season. Beautiful yellow and red. Season, September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Good size, yellow with red cheek, beautiful and excellent. Season, September.

FAMUSE (Snow)—Very fine, medium size, beautiful red; one of the best eating apples. October to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

BALDWIN—Excellent, large, red, an old standby. January to March.

BAILEY SWEET—The most beautiful sweet apple grown. Large, rich, deep red; excellent quality. Season, November to January.

DELICIOUS—A fine new apple of Bellflower type. Color red; flavor sweet and of very high quality. Season, December to May. Scarce.

ESOPUS SPITZENBERG—Excellent but a moderate bearer; an apple of the highest quality and always commands the highest market price. February to March.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Good size, yellow, of high quality, and very productive. January to April.

JONATHAN—One of the best; great bearer and splendid market apple, medium size, crisp, juicy, extra quality, color bright rich red, but fruit must be thinned to obtain good size. December to January.

McINTOSH RED—Large, bright red; sub-acid; very good and handsome; vigorous and hardy. November to February.

NORTHERN SPY—Very fine, an old favorite for home use and in many places a great market apple; large size; color red and green. December to March.

OPALESCENT—Claimed by its introducers, and is always considered, the apple without an equal. Large size, beautiful red, takes a high polish, excellent quality, long keeper, great bearer, and very hardy. What more could be desired? We advise all to try it. Stocks scarce. Price, \$1.50 each.

POUND SWEET—An old well-known and superb sweet apple. The kind that our grandfathers used to grow. Large, yellow and very sweet. Season, November to March.

ROME BEAUTY—Probably the most popular market apple in the Inland Empire, and is being extensively planted; very large, beautiful and good; color beautiful rich red; keeps till March or April.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Superb; succeeds well almost everywhere; strong grower and great bearer; large. January to March.

WAGENER—Another market "crackerjack," early and abundant bearer, high quality, long keeper, large size, red and yellow. January to April.

WINTER BANANA—A vigorous bearer, high quality, long keeper, large and handsome, creamy white with beautiful red cheek and of good quality. Season, January to March.

WINESAP—One of the greatest market apples grown along the Columbia river and its tributaries. Large, deep red, fine quality, long keeper, and great bearer. It seldom does well on altitudes above 1,500 feet in the Inland Empire. Season, January to April.

YELLOW NEWTOWN, or ALBEMARLE PIPPIN—Best long-keeping winter apple, but will flourish only in certain districts and soils. It attains great perfection in many localities in the Inland Empire. It ranks among the highest in quality and commands the highest price in foreign markets. It retains its high quality, even into summer.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—An old well-known and excellent apple. Large yellow, fine quality. Season, November to January.

LARGE TRANSPLANTED FRUIT TREES

We have on hand many kinds of fruit trees, four years old, that were transplanted at two years old, which puts them in splendid condition for planting. They have an abundance of good fibrous roots, close in, and are sure to succeed. These trees will come into bearing two years sooner than the regular two-year stock, and we do not hesitate to recommend them.

PEACHES

When planting peach trees all the side branches should be cut off near the body of the tree; leave a bud or two so growth can start, and cut the top off so as to leave the stem two or three feet high. Use plenty of water to wash in the dirt. After the third year shorten the tops about half last year's growth. If curl leaf appears spray with Lime Sulphur just as the blossom buds show pink on the ends.

We offer but few varieties, and they are the cream of more than fifty kinds that we have tested. They will succeed nearly everywhere in Washington and Idaho, except in very cold and wet places. Every home should have at least a few trees. Do not plant in low ground where water stands in the spring. Sandy loam and generally a south slope is best.

ALEXANDER—The most popular of all early peaches; very hardy and prolific; clingstone; color mostly covered with red; every one should have it. Season, August 1.

ELBERTA—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; a great market peach; freestone. September 20th.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Probably the most popular peach in cultivation; of large size; red and yellow; freestone; of high quality. Season, September 15.

TRIUMPH—A large, fine early peach; beautiful deep red; free when fully ripe; hardy and great bearer. Season, August 10th.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

ITALIAN PRUNE—A sweet, excellent fruit; should be in every collection; large, dark purple. September. This is the best all-around prune in general cultivation.

PEACH PLUM—Large, early, red; one of the very best. July and August.

PRUNUS SIMONI—Very large, tomato shape, dark rich red skin and orange flesh, with a peculiar delightful flavor. Somewhat tender.

WILD PLUM—Most eastern people know of the delicious wild plum of the Mississippi Valley. There are several varieties of them, and we have the best one that could be found in the Wisconsin woods. They are difficult to propagate in quantity.

POND'S SEEDLING—Very large purplish red; fine.

YELLOW EGG—Large, yellow, excellent, an old standby.

APRICOTS

MOORE PARK—Very large, yellow; one of the best.

Also other good varieties.

Note—Where extra fine specimens of trees and plants are selected, they will be subject to special prices.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

RATHBUN—Very large, good bearer; strength of growth medium; extra fine quality and quite hardy.

SNYDER—Of all blackberries, this is probably the best. It is very hardy, great bearer, immense canes, and fine, sweet berries; no hard core. Berries

are not large, just medium size, about $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch long. We recommend it as the best all-around berry that we have.

The Lawton blackberry will not stand the winters here.

BLOWER—A new variety that is doing splendidly with us.

A FEW WORDS OF ADVICE

If you are not sure as to the varieties of fruits or other stock you should plant, it will be better to leave the selection to us. Our extensive experience over Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana enables us to judge better what kinds to plant. Where the selection is left to us, we will try to please you. If you leave the selection to us, be sure to say whether the fruits wanted are for home use or market, and give us a description of your land. If you are sure of the varieties you want, then say whether we may substitute in case we are out of those particular varieties.

We do not grow any poor varieties neither in fruits nor ornamental shrubs. So our customers can rest assured that what we select will give good satisfaction.

LOGANBERRY

LOGANBERRY—A new and very valuable fruit. A cross between the blackberry and raspberry. In size they look like immense blackberries, with deep red color. Every one should have them; excellent for sauce, pies and canning.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA—This is the best kind; we offer no other. The dewberry is a great bearer of sweet, fine berries resembling blackberries, but are larger and better. They are great money makers. One grower at Greenacres cleared about \$600 per acre from dewberries.

RED RASPBERRIES

CUTHBERT—Probably the best all-round red ever produced. Berries large and fine flavor; great bearer.

ERSKINE PARK—A new one, claimed to be everbearing; quite promising, but not fully tested.

ST. REGIS—Everbearing; it bears in the fall on the young canes, and an early crop in the raspberry season. Not as large or good as Cuthbert, but well worth while for its late fall berries.

IDAHO EVERBEARING—Another new one, also promising, but not well tested.

BLACK CAP RASPBERRIES

KANSAS—A very hardy and drouth resisting kind. Berries large and a great bearer; best quality. The best all-around blackcap.

PLUM FARMER—A new variety that is showing great merit.

CURRANTS

CHERRY—The old well-known red, very large and fine.

COMET—A new one that is remarkably large and fine with us.

FAY—One of the most popular; large and very prolific.

PERFECTION—This is a new one that is claimed the best of all; but with us it is no better than any of the other three we offer. All of them are large and fine. We do not grow any of the old small red ones.

BLACK VICTORIA—An old famous English variety. They are very fine for currant jam.

WHITE IMPERIAL—The largest and best white we have ever seen. They are not as sour as the reds.

GOOSEBERRIES

We offer but one kind, the OREGON CHAMPION. It seems to do well everywhere. Medium size and a great bearer.

STRAWBERRIES

WHEN TO PLANT

PLANT STRAWBERRIES in the Spring every time in this locality, any time from April 15 to May 20.

GLENMARY—Berries very large and they produce enormous crops of

good berries, but not equal in quality to Marshall, Wm. Belt or Warfield.

MARSHALL—Very large and of the highest quality; deep red all through.

WM. BELT—Extra large and superb quality for table use; bright red.

WARFIELD—Enormously productive of medium sized deep red berries. One of the best canning sorts. It has female flowers and should be planted near Wm. Belt or Marshall to get best results.

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—One of the best everbearing kinds; bears continuously from August until the ground freezes.

SUPERB—Another everbearer of great merit, by some it is considered better than Progressive, but with us it is a question which is best.

We have several other everbearing kinds on trial, but none of them are equal to the two above kinds.

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB

PALMETTO—Everyone should have asparagus in their garden.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)—The large kind. Like asparagus everyone should have it. Both require a large amount

of manure put on in the fall to develop large stalks.

In twenty years only nine small mistakes in varieties have been made by this nursery.

GRAPES

CONCORD—Black; well known everywhere; one of the best.

MOORE'S EARLY—Black, large, early.

DIAMOND—White, fine, sweet, early, prolific.

The above varieties are among the best for this locality.

MUSCAT—Probably the finest table grape in the world; immense clusters of large yellowish green fruit.

THOMPSON'S SEEDLESS—Large clusters of small yellowish white fruit, perfectly seedless.

Both this and Muscat are of foreign origin and are not very hardy here. They require a long hot season and should be planted on the south side of a wall or building.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

IT PAYS TO PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS

Planting increases the value of any place, farm, acre tract, or city lot. We know of a farmer who was offered a thousand dollars more for his farm than an adjoining farm otherwise just as good; simply because he had a few large locust shade trees around his house and the other had none.

BEECH, PURPLE—Beautiful purple foliage all summer. It makes a fair sized tree in time and contrasts fine with other trees, especially with trees of golden foliage.

BIRCH

CUT LEAF WEEPING BURCH—The most beautiful of all weeping trees.

EUROPEAN WHITE WEEPING BIRCH—A rapid growing tree, that seems to do well everywhere; beautiful silvery white bark and after a few years assumes a graceful weeping habit.

BUTTERNUT—A well known American tree, similar to the walnut. It makes a fairly rapid growth and bears excellent nuts.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN—The fine

old chestnut that is so well known to most eastern people, succeeds well here. They are fairly rapid growers.

BECHTEL DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING CRAB—A very beautiful ornamental tree, loaded in May with large, flesh-colored double flowers with delightful violet fragrance. The flowers appear after the leaves are well out and make a beautiful contrast. The tree is very hardy.

FLOWERING CRAB—ASTROSAN GUINNEA—A tree with beautiful rose colored flowers in May, in great profusion.

FLOWERING CRAB—FLORIBUNDA—A small tree with immense quantities of pink and white flowers in May, and ornamental fruit in autumn.

FLOWERING CRAB—MEDWIET-SKYANA—A tree with beautiful purple foliage, and red flowers; fruit is of a dark red color. Very unique and pretty.

ELMS

We have discontinued the whole elm family for the reason that it is almost impossible to keep them free of curl leaf and bark lice in this locality. We can still supply a few kinds for those who may want them.

HORSE CHESTNUT—Large spikes of white and pink flowers. One of the finest shade trees, but of slow growth.

HAWTHORN

DOUBLE WHITE HAWTHORN—Same as Paul's, but white.

PAUL'S DOUBLE RED FLOWERING HAWTHORN—One of the most beautiful of all ornamental trees; very hardy and resists drought well; bright, double red flowers in clusters, profusely scattered among the deep green foliage in June.

WHITE ENGLISH HAWTHORN—The famous English hedge plant; makes a fine small tree also. It bears bright red berries, which hang on the trees all winter. It deserves more attention.

LABURNUM, or GOLDEN CHAIN—A fine ornamental tree from the Highlands of Scotland, with long strings of golden yellow flowers.

LINDEN—This is the tree we hear so much about being used in the streets of Berlin, Germany. It is a beautiful tree and makes a splendid shade. The young twigs are deep red in winter.

LOCUST

YELLOW OR COMMON LOCUST—The best fast-growing shade tree for this locality; white fragrant flowers. Do not confound this with Honey Locust, they are very different.

MOSS LOCUST (Rose Acasia)—Mossy branches with a profusion of delicately colored pink flowers in June, and at intervals during the summer. Very pretty.

MAPLE

BLACK TARTARIAN MAPLE—A medium sized tree. The foliage turns dark red in autumn and is very attractive.

PURPLE LEAVED NORWAY MAPLE (Schwedleri)—Of all forms of the Norway maple, Schwedleri is the most beautiful. Early in the spring the leaves are a deep, rich shining purple, and in summer a dark bronze green.

SCARLET MAPLE—This maple is valued for its beautiful scarlet blossoms in early spring, and the gorgeous autumn coloring of its foliage. When the frosts of autumn strike its foliage it assumes the most beautiful shades of scarlet, crimson, orange, yellow and green.

BLOOD LEAVED JAPAN MAPLE—Of all forms of the maple, this is the most beautiful. It is of dwarf habit and its leaves are blood red. The young trees are nearly always crooked and one sided, but by proper trimming they make shapely small trees and the buyer should not expect shapely specimens.

NORWAY MAPLE—We believe this is one of the best street and shade trees for Eastern Washington.

SYCAMORE MAPLE—A fast, tall-growing tree with handsome foliage. It succeeds well here, and should be planted more extensively.

SUGAR MAPLE (Hard Maple)—A very tall-growing tree; not a fast grower but very hardy and stands drought better than any tree we know of except evergreens. It colors beautiful red in autumn, and taken for all in all is one of the finest trees in the world.

MULBERRY

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY—One of the finest small weeping trees. Foliage very ornamental.

MULBERRY, RUSSIAN—This is a tree for those who like plenty of birds, on account of its abundant sweet berries that furnish food for many kinds of birds. It is also a protection to

cherries for birds prefer the berries to cherries.

MOUNTAIN ASH (European)—A well known ornamental tree; large clusters of red berries in autumn.

OAKS

We Have a Splendid Stock

BURR OAK—A sturdy growing tree with corky bark. Its growth with us is about two feet per year, and it is very hardy.

BLACK OAK—A well known large tree with red leaves in autumn which hang on the trees all winter.

PIN OAK—This is a handsome tree with limbs extending horizontally from the body giving it a unique appearance.

It is the easiest of all the oaks to make live when transplanted.

RED OAK—Of all the oaks this is the fastest grower; with us they often make four feet a year when well established, and the foliage colors red in autumn.

SCARLET OAK—For autumn coloring we know of no tree its equal. For a long time after first heavy frosts the leaves are a beautiful almost blood red color, and hang all winter. It is a moderate grower and often remains in bush form for many years, and these bush forms can be used in shrubbery groups to great advantage.

We have both tree and bush forms in stock.

LARGE TREES

We have generally on hand a few of many kinds of trees and shrubs that are extra large and fine. They are subject to special prices. We also can furnish many kinds that are not in our catalogue. We simply are growing them on trial. Let us know your wants.

POPLARS

BOLLEANA POPLAR—A beautiful tall tree of upright growth, maple-like leaves, dark green above and pure white on under side.

CAROLINA POPLAR—This is the best tree for quick growth, shade and wind break, but not recommended for city planting.

LOMBARDY POPLAR—These well known very tall trees are useful for screens, wind breaks and for certain landscape effects, to break the sameness of low growing trees and shrubs. The Bolleana Poplar can be used in the same way.

SILVER POPLAR—A rapid growing, hardy tree, with beautiful silver foliage.

None of the poplars are recommended for small grounds.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—A small sized tree with dark brown branches and silvery foliage. Flowers small, yellow, very abundant in June, and have a most delightful perfume. The fragrance will reach a distance of 100 yards. The foliage being white, contrasts beautifully with the other trees. It should be in every large garden.

PRUNUS PISSARDI—Beautiful purple foliage all summer. These trees are often called the Purple Plum and the fruit is edible.

TAKE NOTICE

We have generally on hand both larger and smaller trees and shrubs than those quoted in our price list. We sell them at prices in proportion to their size and perfection. If you want such stock, write us, or come to the Nursery and see them.

TULIP TREE—A magnificent tree of the magnolia order, with beautiful tulip-like flowers.

BLACK WALNUT—The well known American walnut, succeeds well here and makes a fairly rapid growth.

WILLOW

GOLDEN WILLOW—Beautiful orange and yellow branches in winter.

BLUE WILLOW—The branches in winter are sky blue and it contrasts fine with Golden Willow.

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW—A

beautiful weeping tree with bright yellow bark.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—A very hardy, rapid grower, of large proportions. A magnificent weeping tree for large space.

ROSEMARY WILLOW—The most

beautiful of all willows; feathery or fern-like foliage.

NOTE—All of the above willows do well where there is moisture enough to keep a lawn.

EVERGREENS

Our evergreens have been several times transplanted which puts them in the best condition for planting.

PRUNING NOT NECESSARY

In general it is not necessary to prune our evergreens when they are planted; and do not remove the burlap from the ball of earth on the roots. Just cut it open a little at the top after planting and that part which is in the ground will soon rot away. The ball of earth should not be disturbed any more than necessary. Plant same depth as they grew and use plenty of water when filling in dirt around the ball. In order to shape evergreens nicely the tips of the longest limbs should be cut off every spring. If they are naturally of good shape leave them alone.

COST OF EVERGREENS

It requires generally from five to eight years to grow evergreens large enough to satisfy the average buyer. And to get them from ten to fifteen feet high requires from fifteen to twenty years. This is for large growing kinds and for dwarf kinds one to three feet high the same length of time.

None of them are very fast growers and the transplanting checks their growth, so it can be understood why prices are so high.

NOTE—Our evergreens are all sent out with the natural earth on the roots, bound in place by burlap, which makes them nearly as sure to grow as a poplar. One minute of wind or sun on the root of an evergreen will generally prove fatal. This is why so many evergreens fail to grow. Wild ones taken from the woods nearly always fail, for want of fibrous roots. We have sold thousands of evergreens, and seldom hear a complaint of their not growing.

ARBORVITAE COMPACTA—A compact and upright form or Oriental arborvitae. It is a beautiful evergreen.

ARBORVITAE PYRAMIDALIS—Of upright growth, compact and very attractive; keeps its color well all winter.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE—When properly trained this is one of our best evergreens. It can be formed globular or pyramidal or most any shape, simply by a little clipping every spring. We have them in several forms, trained from year to year, very compact and handsome.

SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE—Very compact, of globular shape, deep green. Makes an excellent hedge.

FIR, NORDMAN'S SILVER—A tall growing tree with bright green foliage, silvery underneath.

DOUGLAS FIR—One of the fastest growers of all the evergreens. Grows to immense size and very desirable when plenty of space can be given it. We can furnish it in trees up to twenty feet high and they can be moved with perfect safety.

SILVER FIR (Abies Concolor)—Very tall columnar growth with silvery blue foliage. One of the grandest of all evergreens.

IRISH JUNIPER—A well known very compact little tree of bluish green color.

SABIN JUNIPER—Of creeping habit, low growing, suitable for covering rocks and succeeds under the

shade of large trees to cover bare spots.

GOLDEN JUNIPER—Foliage of beautiful lemon yellow color all the year. Dwarf habit and difficult to propagate, yet perfectly hardy. Contrasts beautifully with other plants of purple foliage or flowers.

BIRDS NEST JUNIPER—A very pretty small, compact, feathery little evergreen shaped like a birds nest. A perfect little jewel.

RED CEDAR (Va. Juniper)—A very fine, shapely tree, needs no pruning. It varies in color from purple to blue and deep green. Very beautiful.

ENG. JUNIPER—A fast grower and quite ornamental when loaded with its blue berries.

RETINISPOSA PLUMOSA—A beautiful dwarf evergreen from Japan, with very fine foliage and compact habit.

RETINISPOSA SQUAROSA—Of low, spreading growth and dwarf habit; compact and fine.

GOLDEN PLUME RETINISPOSA—Beautiful feathery gold and green foliage.

SPRUCE (Norway)—One of our best known and extensively planted evergreens. Very hardy and handsome pyramidal tree.

WHITE SPRUCE—Of tall, columnar growth and bluish green foliage.

BLUE SPRUCE—The grandest evergreen of the earth; almost as blue as the sky. It grows in all shades from high steel blue to deep green. The high blue colored ones are scarce and expensive. They are very hardy, and stand transplanting well.

BROAD LEAF AND DWARF EVERGREENS

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA (Oregon Grape)—A broad leaved evergreen

shrub, with yellow flowers and blue berries. Foliage changes to rich purple and bronze in winter. Fine for the edges of shrubbery groups. It is very hardy and will do well in dry and shady places. It should be largely planted. It is a dwarf grower, seldom more than three feet high.

RHODODENDRON—The state flower of Washington. Probably the finest of all evergreen flowering shrubs; flowers of many shades.

NOTE—We do not advise anyone in this locality to plant Rododendrons, unless they are willing to stand the expense of preparing a bed of peat soil. This can be obtained at Newman Lake and is not very expensive. It is not the hot summers nor the cold winters that cause Rhododendrons to fail here, but our soil is too strong in lime.

THUYA SEMPERVIRENS ANREA—Of dwarf, compact habit; foliage varies from golden green to orange red and is strikingly handsome. Expensive to propagate which makes them high priced.

THUYOPSIS BOREALIS COMPACTA—Another dwarf evergreen of exceptional merit; very dense soft bluish green foliage. This and the above are very valuable where space is limited and highly artistic effects may be obtained.

NOTICE—We have a fine collection of large transplanted evergreens that can be moved with safety. Come to the Nursery and see what we have. It is well to remember that most evergreens stand drought better than decinuous trees.



PLANS FOR PLANTING

We will examine grounds and suggest plans for planting free of charge (where places are not too far from the Nursery). It is very important that shrubs and flowers be arranged for **Color Harmony, Strength of Growth, Time of Bloom, Autumn Coloring, Hardiness, Suitable Soil, Sun or Shade Conditions, Nearness to Large Trees** and other things. These points can be judged best by those with long experience and observation in the various localities. Our experience of 25 years enables us to judge correctly.

VALUE OF COLOR HARMONY

But few landscape gardeners and people who do their own planting, understand color harmony. It is not just a matter of taste, but is governed by a great law of physical science, just as the law of sound governs the harmony of music. When one sees beautiful color harmony in flower combinations it is restful to the eye; then if they turn and look at a combination that is not in harmony it soon tires the eye. Thus, in order to harmonize color, the designer should understand the science of color, just as a mathematician must understand equations and logarithms in higher mathematics.

VALUE OF ARRANGEMENT

In general people think that a shrubbery border is just a lot of shrubs of various kinds planted helter skelter, "any old way," close together. The writer of this admits that this is the way that most of the borders are planted. However, a few years' time shows the awful blunders. Small, weak shrubs planted near large, strong ones; color combinations that fight, and many other mistakes are made in general that are expensive to correct and never are quite satisfactory.

PRUNING SHRUBS

When shrubs become unsightly with dead wood in their lower parts, or if they are too high, they should be cut down close to the ground. The time to prune any kind of shrub should be considered. We will cheerfully give free advice on this subject to anyone who asks for it.

AMERICAN BARBERRY—Very useful shrubs for ornament and hedge; foliage colors beautiful in autumn and the bright red berries brighten the winter landscape.

PURPLE BARBERRY—A beautiful variety with constant purple foliage; yellow flowers, in summer, and red berries in winter.

WILSON'S BARBERRY—Very dense with small foliage and red berries; new and fine; kills back in very severe winters.

BERBERIS ILICIFOLIA (Neubertii)—A hybrid of Lemoine; strong growing, nearly evergreen, spiny toothed leaves like the holly. A cross between B. Vulgaris and Mahoni Aquifolium.

JAPAN BARBERRY—This is probably the best of the whole barberry family. Low, spreading, compact growth. The autumn coloring of leaf and berry is simply gorgeous, so red they warm up the autumn landscape.

BUDDELIA (Butterfly Shrub, sometimes called Summer Lilac, which the flower spikes resemble)—There are several varieties of this, but they are so near alike that any one will answer. They kill to the ground nearly every winter in this locality but

come up again and bloom all right. Their principal value is that they bloom late in the summer.

SCOTCH BROOM—From the Highlands of Scotland; deep green branches all winter and bright yellow flowers in summer. Sometimes killed by severe winters.

BURNING BUSH—Beautiful in autumn for the color of their foliage and bright red and yellow berries.

BLADDER SENNA—Yellow Pea-shaped flowers, followed by reddish pods or bladders; unique; blooms all summer.

CORCHORUS—A valuable shrub with green branches, which produce very double orange yellow flowers from July to winter.

CORNELIAN CHERRY—Useful for its showy, red berries, and bright yellow flowers in early spring.

CRANDEL FLOWERING CURRANT—A new American black currant, ornamental as well as useful, large fruit and productive, very fragrant yellow flowers, foliage turns red in autumn.

GORDON FLOWERING CURRANT—Flowers red and yellow; very early in the spring.

RED FLOWERING CURRANT—Flowers bright red; leaves and bush also fine.

CALYCANTHUS—Sweet scented wood and flowers; the fragrance is delightful.

COTONEASTER—A pretty shrub; almost evergreen, with bright red ber-

ries in winter. Winter sometimes kills the tops here.

DENTZIA—The various forms of the *Dentzia* are very valuable for landscape planting. Their dwarf and medium strength of growth make them admirably well adapted to small as well as large grounds.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Grows from four to five feet high, with very double symmetrical white and pink flowers.

DENTZIA, ROSEA—Dwarf, bushy habit, smothered in May with small pink flowers, very chaste and pretty.

DENTZIA, LEMOINE—Similar to the above but with white flowers; strikingly beautiful.

DENTZIA GRACILIS—Very dwarf, dense growth; completely filled with pure white star-shaped flowers; a perfect gem.

FILBERT (English)—A large growing shrub, similar to the Hazel. They succeed well here and bear an abundance of good nuts.

PURPLE FILBERT—A variety with handsome purple leaves and also bears fine nuts.

CUT-LEAF ELDER—Very ornamental foliage and great clusters of white flowers and blue berries.

GOLDEN ELDER—Beautiful golden foliage all summer.

RED BERRIED ELDER—A bright red berried variety, very ornamental.

FORSYTHIA—The earliest of all shrubs to flower; bright yellow flowers cover the branches in early spring.

HONEYSUCKLE GRANDIFLORA (Tartarian)—Often called Bush Honeysuckle; smothered in May with fragrant pink flowers; succeeds everywhere; fine to group with *Spirea Vanhouttei*, and makes a beautiful hedge.

This *Grandiflora* variety is much better than the common bush Honeysuckle, having larger and deeper pink flowers.

RED-BERRIED BUSH HONEYSUCKLE—Very ornamental on account of its large quantities of bright red berries which are conspicuous all summer and fall.

GOLDEN HOP—A large growing shrub or small tree, with very bright yellow leaves all summer. It is very attractive, and its foliage never burns

or turns brown by the hot summer sun.

HYDRANGEA, P. G.—Very showy pinnacles of pink flowers in August; very hardy and valuable and sure to bloom the first year. In order to get large spikes of bloom it is necessary to cut the bushes down close to the ground when planting, and also they should be cut back severely every year.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA—Pure white flowers, which remain in bloom nearly all summer.

HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY—See *Viburnum*.

LILACS

COMMON PURPLE LILAC—Well known by everyone; we have them in all sizes.

COMMON WHITE LILAC—Same as the above but with white flowers. Our strain of lilacs bloom when quite small, a quality which many of the common lilacs do not possess.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—Pure double white; very large truss.

BELLE DE NANCY—Double, brilliant satiny rose; extra fine.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Very large double, soft blue flowers.

LUDWIG SPAETH—Very dark crimson purple, single; one of the darkest.

LILAC VILLOSA—From the Himalayan Mountains; soft flesh-colored flowers that come after other lilacs are gone.

PERSIAN LILAC—Large trusses of pink flowers; greatly admired by many.

PRIVET (English or Vulgare)—Extensively used for formal hedges; can be sheared in any shape.

AMUREN'S PRIVET—From the Amoor River; grows dense and symmetrical and should be planted extensively.

IBOTA PRIVET—A fine shrub which colors beautifully in autumn.

POLISH PRIVET—A new one from Poland, claimed to be better than the English Privet.

PURPLE FRINGE—A very ornamental large shrub from Europe. Its dense, fringe-like flowers appear in July and remain for months.

JAPAN QUINCE—Early spring flowering shrubs. Flowers vary from lovely pink to bright scarlet.

SNOWBERRY—A medium sized shrub which bears in great profusion pretty snow white berries that hang on all winter; contrasts beautifully with burning bush back of it.

We also have a new one from the mountains of Washington which surpasses the old variety in having larger and more abundant berries.

SUMAC

CUT LEAF SUMAC—Beautiful foliage, resembling immense ostrich plumes; colors red in autumn.

STAGHORN SUMAC—A small tree with large pinnate foliage and bunches of red berries in autumn. Leaves color red after frost.

SYRINGA (Grandiflora)—From Japan; much larger and finer than our native kind.

SYRINGA ODORATA—Our native kind. Best adapted for dry locations; succeeds well without irrigation.

SYRINGA VIRGINAL—Probably the most beautiful of all Syringas. Large double, white, fragrant flowers; handsome in bud and blooms at intervals all summer. We have several other fine new syringas which we will offer as soon as sufficient stock can be grown.

SNOW BALL—See Viburnum.

SPIRAEA

Spiraeas offer a great variety to the landscape planter. In this group of shrubs we have from the dwarf to the strong growers; from the early spring bloomers to the late summer bloomers; from pure white to shades of pink and red and one with beautiful blood red foliage; and last but not least, some of them have showy autumn colors.

SPIRAEA ARIAEOFOLIA (Plumosa) (Ocean Spray)—Native of Northwestern America and one of our finest shrubs. Large plummy pinnacles of creamy white flowers in midsummer.

SPIRAEA ATROSANGUINEA—Beautiful blood red foliage; flowers pink. Must be cut back severely every spring to get highly colored leaves.

GOLDEN SPIRAEA—Beautiful golden foliage, contrasts fine with purple foliage or blue flowers.

SPIRAEA BALLARDI—Pink flowers in midsummer. (Faded flowers should be cut off.) Will continue to bloom.

SPIRAEA DOUGLASSI—Bright pink flowers in summer, under side of leaves silvery.

SPIRAEA MULTIFLORA—One of the earliest to bloom, flowers snow white and completely cover the bush; very fine.

SPIRAEA NINEBARK (Opulifolia)—Probably the largest grower of all Spiraeas; white flowers in May.

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath)—Double white flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

SPIRAEA REEVESIANA—A most beautiful double white Spiraea. Blooms in clusters along the branches after the plant is in full leaf; very desirable. For beauty of flowers it has scarcely an equal.

SPIRAEA RUBRA—Of dwarf habit, with pink flowers during the summer.

SPIRAEA SORBIFOLIA—Foliage like the Mountain Ash and spikes of pretty creamy white flowers in early summer.

SPIRAEA WALLUFFI—Very dwarf with bright flowers all summer. Much like Anthony Waterer but more dwarf and brighter, better flowers.

SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER—Of dwarf habit with deep pink flowers in late summer.

SPIRAEA THUNBERGI (Snow Garland)—Dense fluffy, plume-like foliage changing in autumn to red and orange. Flowers pure white, borne in feathery masses in early spring. One of the best.

SPIRAEA VAN HOUTTEI—Also called Bridal Wreath. One of the grandest of all Spiraeas and one of the very best of all shrubs; a lovely fountain of pure white blooms in May. The foliage and bush is ornamental during all the year, and the leaves color red in autumn.

TAMARIX AFRICANA—Feathery pink sprays of flowers in early spring.

TAMARIX HISPIDA—Bluish green feathery foliage; blooms pink, produced from midsummer until autumn; very desirable.

TAMARIX ODESSANA—Bright green foliage, the young branches somewhat drooping; pink sprays of

flowers all summer. All of the tamarix (called also tamarisk) have very fine soft needle-like foliage.

VIBURNUM DEUTATUM—Broad heads of white flowers in May followed by bluish black fruits.

VIBURNUM LANTANA—Thick, dark green foliage; white flowers; bright red fruits, changing to black.

VIBURNUM LENTAGO—Strong grower. Flowers white in pretty cymes during late spring; fruit large, oval, blue black.

VIBURNUM MOLLE—Resembles Dentatum, but with larger foliage. White flowers which appear later than other Viburnums.

Viburnum Opulus (Highbush Cranberry)—A very ornamental large sized shrub, with white flowers and conspicuous bright red berries in clusters.

NOTE—All the Viburnums assume beautiful autumn colors.

VIBURNUM OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball) — Everybody knows the Snowball, thus a description is unnecessary.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKA—Flowers brilliant crimson, blooms abundantly in June and to a limited extent during the summer.

WEIGELA ROSEA—Pink, fragrant flowers in early summer and a few at intervals all summer.

PLEASE BEAR IN MIND

When planting to use plenty of water. Plant not more than three inches deeper than the stock grew in the Nursery, and cut back at least half of the tops of all trees and shrubs except evergreens, rhododendrons, and a few others, such as have been mentioned heretofore in this catalog.

NOTE—We generally have on hand a few extra fine specimens of many kinds of trees and shrubs which are subject to special prices and are not governed by the prices in this list.

CLIMBING VINES

AMERICAN IVY (Virginia Creeper) —One of the most popular of all climb-

ers. Colors red in autumn.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)—Fine for covering walls; foliage changes to bright crimson and yellow in autumn. Often winter kills here.

BITTER SWEET—A rapid growing, twining vine with bright red berries all winter; very desirable where it can twine.

CLEMATIS JACKMANNI—Beautiful large royal purple flowers 4 inches across. This clematis is of delicate constitution and our experience is that more than fifty per cent of them fail "sooner or later." Therefore, we give no guarantee and advise patrons to consider this.

CLEMATIS FLAMULA, (VIRGIN'S BOWER)—This is the best of the clematis for this locality; small white star-shaped fragrant flowers in great abundance; foliage thick and healthy; makes a splendid cover anywhere.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—From Japan; new and very fine; white, fragrant flowers in September.

ENGLISH IVY—The well known evergreen ivy of England; succeeds best on the north side of a building.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—(Evergreen Sweet Scented Honeysuckle)—Fine for covering rocks, stumps, etc.; flowers white and yellow; very sweet.

MONTHLY HONEYSUCKLE—The best honeysuckle in cultivation; blooms nearly all summer; flowers white, red and yellow; very fragrant.

SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Brilliant scarlet flowers; fine.

WISTARIA MAGNIFICA—The grandest one of the species; a great climber with long strings of beautiful blue flowers; but none of the Wistaria succeeds well here except in rare cases.

TRUMPET CREEPER—Fine for rocks and trees, large orange scarlet flowers.

ENGLEMAN'S IVY—Much like the American but has finer foliage and clings fast to walls, but does not color red in autumn.

VINCA—A pretty little creeping evergreen vine with blue flowers; perfectly hardy.

ROSES

THE TRUTH ABOUT ROSES

Of the more than five thousand varieties of roses that have been offered for sale we feel safe in saying that no one except an experimenter would care to have more than one hundred of them. Of this one hundred there may be one-third that are worth planting in this locality, and while there are many more of this select one hundred that are very beautiful, they are too tender or delicate to stand our climate, except under special care and winter protection, which we will explain further on. Of the many new varieties that are offered from year to year it is safe to say that not more than one in a hundred ever proves to be of great merit. Our experience with and observations and tests of many hundred varieties, covering a period of twenty-five years, leads us to these conclusions. Budded or grafted roses are failures in this climate, except possibly in the hands of experts, for the reason that the tops may winterkill or die from other causes and then the vigorous roots of the wild rose sends up strong sprouts below the graft, resulting in a wild rose bush. But the expert will tell you that by planting them deep this trouble will be overcome. We have tried this deep planting ourselves and while it gives better results, it is far from a perfect remedy, for we have found many vigorous sprouts coming from the wild root two feet deep in the ground.

MILDEW ON ROSES

This is a common pest and but very few kinds are immune from it. A good remedy is liver of sulphur in a solution of one pound to forty gallons of water sprayed on at frequent intervals. However, we have had the best results from the use of Lime Sulphur, one gallon to ten of water, sprayed on early in the spring before the leaves appear. Spray the bushes, ground and dead leaves and then rake up the dead leaves and burn them and spade the ground. Then spray the ground again thoroughly, as well as the bushes, and if manure is used spray it also most thoroughly. With this method we have had very little mildew, while before we used it we were constantly troubled. Bear in mind that either of the above sprays will discolor any painted surface for a time.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES AND OTHER TENDER PLANTS

"Our method" of winter protection is as follows: Surround the bushes with a box work of any old lumber to a point about a foot above the top. Make the box work large enough to give a clear space of about one foot between the sides of the box and the bushes, then fill the box to the top with dry saw dust which should be worked in well among the branches. It is best to put on a cover to keep the saw dust dry. The bushes can be pruned to the proper height before covering or bent down and drawn together to some extent. This will save in the size of boxing. A mulch of manure is beneficial. With this method we have carried the tenderest roses over severe winters and they came out with their leaves yet green in the spring. Remove this covering in the spring after severe weather is past.

PRUNING ROSES

Roses should be cut back from one-third to one-half of the past year's growth every spring, except climbing roses which do not require pruning.

WATERING PLANTS IN GENERAL

Should be done abundantly whenever needed, not just a little sprinkle one day and a little the next day and so on, using water ten or fifteen minutes in a place every day. Water should be put on from one to two hours steady in a place. This will soak down deep and will not require any more for a week or two. We will explain our system of watering to anyone who asks for it.

Our roses are much superior and not to be compared with the small, weak greenhouse pot plants sent all over the country at fabulously low prices. Such roses are dear at any price.

All of our roses are on their own roots and outdoor grown.

We advise our customers to plant the largest sizes, for they will generally give an abundance of bloom the first summer, and are always better.

SIX GEMS OF THE HARDY ROSES

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Bright crimson scarlet; probably the most popular hardy rose.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—A bright red, new, hardy rose of exceptional merit.

MRS. JOHN LAING—We regard this as the most beautiful hardy pink rose in cultivation.

MARSHAL P. WILDER—Very double, rich scarlet crimson; nearly always in bloom.

PAUL NEYRON—Probably the largest rose in cultivation; shell pink.

PRINCE DE ROHAN—Rich scarlet maroon, very fine.

ULRICH BRUNER—Bright rosy red superb buds; none better.

NOTE—All of the above roses bloom at intervals all summer.

TWELVE GEMS OF THE HALF-HARDY ROSES

BRITISH QUEEN—Beautiful light flesh pink, and large finely formed buds.

CAROLINE TESTOUT—Blooms all the time, very large flowers, deep shell pink.

EDWARD MAWLEY—One of the finest of all dark crimson roses; a true perpetual bloomer. Received the gold medal of the National Rose Society of England.

EDITH PART—Rich red with suffusion of deep salmon and coppery yellow; very free flowering and beautiful buds.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Pure snow white; immense, long, pointed buds; extra fine; strong grower.

GEORGE AHRENDSEN—Clear brilliant pink; large buds and perfect flowers; strong grower.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Very fine creamy white buds and flowers, great bloomer; weak grower.

LA FRANCE—Beautiful peach blossom color; large buds and very fragrant.

MAMMAN COCHET—Light pink shaded with salmon; large finely formed buds and flowers.

OPHELIA—Salmon flesh shaded rose; superb buds and very superior.

VICOUNTESS FOLKSTONE—Creamy flesh with salmon shading; lovely buds and flowers.

VIRGINIA R. COX—Bright scarlet crimson; strong grower and very prolific bloomer.

The above twelve roses are perpetual bloomers, with the exception of Frau Karl Druschki and George Ahrens, which bloom only to a limited extent after June.

CLIMBING ROSES

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The most gorgeous of all climbers, bright scarlet, in clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Bright pink in clusters; very hardy.

MRS. PEARY—Most beautiful large creamy white buds and flowers; its only fault is it is not hardy and must have protection.

HARDY PERENNIALS

There are many hundred kinds of perennial plants, and like many other forms of plant life, but few of them are worth planting. The following kinds have many admirers and deserve a place in every garden. Peonies and irises are in this class. All of them live over winter and bloom year after year.

ARTEMISIA—Pretty baby blue flowers on tall stalks in midsummer.

ASTER, ST EGWIN—Blooms very

late in autumn when all other flowers are gone. Dense globular plants, smothered with pretty pink flowers

among the green leaves; very desirable.

PRIMROSE—Low growing plants with bright flowers of many shades, in early spring.

ROCK CRESS—Low spreading hardy plants, covered in early spring with pretty little white flowers; fine for rock work or on walls.

BABY'S BREATH (*Gypsophila*)—Flowers are very small; produced in immense fluffy pinicles; pure white; makes splendid effect when used with other flowers in bouquets.

BLEEDING HEART—Old garden favorites. Rose pink heart shaped flowers that bloom a long time in the spring.

BUTTERCUP—Deep yellow, very double pretty flowers that bloom a long time.

COLUMBINE—New long spurred varieties of many delicate and pleasing shades. They bloom for many weeks.

DELPHINIUM—Tall stalks of handsome blue flowers.

DAY LILY—Rich, lemon yellow, sweet scented lily-like flowers.

HEUCHERA—Very pretty little flowers in clusters on long stems, and bloom all summer; flowers very bright red; admired by everyone.

HERBACEOUS SPIRAEA (ASTILBE)—There are several varieties,

growing from two to four feet high with large pinnacles of white and pink feathery flowers; very pretty; handsome palmate foliage.

HARDY PAMPAS GRASS—Grows eight to ten feet high with feathery plumes; very ornamental.

PHLOX—These are among the most attractive of summer flowers. They grow from two to three feet high and bloom from midsummer until frost. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink to bright red. We can furnish many colors.

SWEET WILLIAM—Old fashioned garden favorites; very sweet scented, and bloom a long time. We grow but one color, deep bright velvety red.

YUCCA (Spanish Dagger)—Ever-green dagger-like foliage; tall spikes of white bell shaped flowers; quite attractive.

BEDDING PLANTS

We carry a large stock of bedding and pot plants, hanging baskets, ferns, cabbages, tomatoes, etc., which will be ready about May 1st at our city yard, 119 W. Sprague Ave.

POTTING EARTH

We have the best of potting earth, properly fertilized and mixed with leaf mould for flower pots, hanging baskets, window boxes, etc.

PEONIES

Nearly everyone has seen and knows something about peonies, but it is safe to say that not one in a thousand has ever seen a real first class peony bloom; for the reason that with the exception of about three varieties, all that are found in gardens in general are the older sorts which do not score up to nine points, and but few of them score in the eight point class, while the most of the old kinds score below six points.

WHAT DOES SCORE MEAN

The American Peony Society in conjunction with Cornell University adopted a score to determine the excellence of the various varieties. This score ranges from 1 to 10 points; 1 point being very poor, and 10 points are perfect.

Of over six hundred varieties of distinct origin there are about thirty-four that score between nine and ten points. Of these one scores 9.9 and two others 9.7 points. All but three of this thirty-four have been offered for sale since 1900, so they are new varieties and the prices are high. All of these are very beautiful.

WHY ARE PRICES SO HIGH

Peonies multiply very slowly, one plant per year per plant. Thus the high prices. After a new peony has been on the market for twenty years they are

still very scarce. We know of one variety, viz. **Reine Hortense** over sixty years old that still sells at \$2.50 or more each. They are very fine and the demand is greater than the supply.

HISTORY

Peonies have been cultivated in China for fifteen hundred years and twelve hundred years ago one hundred ounces in gold was paid for one peony plant. Before the year 1800 the peony was scarcely known in Europe and in America only since about 1850. They are principally natives of Siberia, crossed with the red peony of Southern Europe and are very hardy. They come in many shades of color from pure white to deep red. They are enormous in size, many of them being from six to nine inches across. There are early, mid-season and late varieties which cover a month of bloom. Therefore, one should plant many varieties in order to get all colors and a long season of bloom.

They are almost free from insects and diseases. The ants often seen on the buds are not injurious. They generally succeed where any other plant will grow. There are about two hundred and twenty-five varieties that are from good to superb and in buying one should be guided largely by their score. A high price on any variety is a very good indication of superior merit. However, there are a few of the old sorts that are very good which can be bought for from 50c to \$1.00 each.

Peony blooms the first year after planting are always poor and only fairly good the second year, but require the third year to come in perfection. Taking a broad view of all the merits and demerits of the many kinds of flowers, the peony stands as the best, the grandest and most beautiful of all in the floral world.

CULTURE OF THE PEONY

A rich well drained sandy loam is best. Do not use fresh manure near the roots. Plant three inches deeper than the top buds. Don't spray water on the blooms when opening. Don't plant near large trees or shrubs nor in the shade. Plant two or three feet apart and cultivate the soil all around them.

The plants we sell are larger and better than any we have bought and our prices compare favorably as a whole with other reliable growers. All of our peonies show the score of the American Peony Society. The score follows the name, this is followed by the name of the originator and date of introduction.

ALBATRE, 8.7 (Cr. 1885)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower, very free bloomer. Midseason. Unsurpassed by any other white peony in my list. Except Elizabeth Bassett Browning and Lecygne, \$1.50.

ALBERT CROUSSE, 8.6 (Crousse, 1893)—Compact, flat bomb; shell pink, center slightly flecked crimson. Late mid-season. \$1.50.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, 7.1 (Guerin, 1862)—Very large, light pink and salmon shading. \$0.75.

ALSACE LORRAINE, 8.8 (Lem. 1906)—Very large flat, semi-rose type. Petals arranged like a water lily. Cream white, deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$5.00.

ANDRE LAURIAS, 6.5 (Cr. 1881)—Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Dark Tyrian rose, 3(155), shading deeper in center, with red reflex and white splashes, occasionally splashed green. Medium tall. Very late. Extra good. \$1.00.

Note—Not the variety usually sold under this name, which is *Fragraus*.

ARCHIE BRAND, 7.5 (Brand 1913)—Immense, compact, bomb type, with broad drooping guard petals. Uniform shell-pink with silvery border. Considered by Mr. Brand as one of his best. Awarded first prize by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Midseason. \$10.00.

AUORE, 8 (Dessert, 1904)—Flat, loose, semi-rose; lilac-white, collar lighter, center flecked crimson and shows yellow stamens. Late. \$2.00.

AVALANCHE, 8.7 (Crousse, 1886)—Compact crown; white, slightly

flecked carmine, cream white collar. Mid-season. \$1.25.

BARONESS SCHROEDER, 9.0 (Kelway, 1890)—Compact, globular rose; flesh white, shading to milk-white. Late mid-season. \$2.00.

BEAUTY'S MASK, 7.9 (Hollis, 1904)—Compact crown; blush white, tinted lilac, pale yellow petaloids. Late. \$3.00.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 7.6 (Brand 1907)—Very tall, strong grower. Dark crimson maroon. Cup shaped center showing stamens. \$2.00.

BOULE DE NEIGE, 8 (Cal., 1862)—Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early mid-season. \$1.00.

CARNEA ELEGANS, 7.1 (Gr., 1850)—Medium size, flat, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, red stigmas. Fragrance XXX. Tall, medium compact, free bloomer. Mid-season. Good. \$1.00.

CHARLES McKELLEP, 7.8 (Brand, 1907)—Perfectly formed rose-shaped flower. Rich ruby-crimson, showing gold stamens. \$5.00.

CHESTINE GOWDY, 8.4 (Brand, 1913)—Perfectly formed, crown-shaped flower, with broad silvery pink guards and cream petals, with center crown deep pink splashed crimson. Medium late. \$5.00.

COURONNE D'OR, 8.1 (Calot, 1873)—Flat semi-rose; ivory white with yellow tints. Very late. 75c.

DUCHESS OF TECK, 6.7—Large, globular, rose type. Brilliant rose, with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Very distinct and beautiful. \$1.00.

DUC DE WELLINGTON, 7.8 (Cal. and sulphur center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free 1859)—Large, bomb with white guards bloomer. Late. 50c.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS, 8.1 (Calot, 1856)—Crown; pure white with sulphur white collar. No crimson flecks. Early. 75c.

E. G. HILL, 7.8 (Lem. 1906)—Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, Dwarf, compact grower, very showy. Extra. \$3.00.

EDUL'S SUPERBA, 7.6 (Lemon,

1824)—Large, loose crown type. Bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Fragrant. Early, strong and upright in habit, very free bloomer. Best early commercial pink. In latitude of Central Iowa in full bloom by Decoration Day. Also sold as L'Esperance. Strong divisions, each 50c.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, 9.2 (1907)—Prize Peony. Very late, foliage strikingly large and glossy, a tall commanding white, equalled by none of its color. When first opening the faintest blush of the soft sea-shell pink, lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. First row of guard petals $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, five or six rows of large, long petals interspersed with smaller ones, crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of larger petals inside of cup which is broad, often 6 to 7 inches across, crimson stripes seen from lower side, corolla loosely full. A pure white of the most attractive form and quality. When in bud, of astonishingly great, cosmic grandeur and unfolding loveliness. One of the most delightfully fragrant peonies ever created. The delicate shadings of color of the opening bloom in this wonderful flower is frequently referred to as the primrose tint, but that conveys only an imperfect conception. It more closely resembles the alternating glow and shimmer of the early morning pink and red preceding aurora. Every collection of peonies which does not have an Elizabeth Barrett Browning, may be likened to a hive of bees without a queen. It is the Queen of Peonies. \$25.00.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, 7.6 (Brand, 1907)—Crown type with deep shell-pink guard petals. Color of crimson and cream petals intermingled. Delightfully fragrant. Late. \$3.00.

ETTA, 8. (Terry)—Very large, flat, rose type. Uniform pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Medium height. Very late. One of Terry's best. \$1.00.

EUGENE VERDIER, 8.3 (Cal. 1864) Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), outer guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with

extra strong stems, free bloomer. Late. This variety has been greatly confused with Eugenie Verdier and L. Indispensable. It is, however, entirely distinct; its very coarse, light green foliage and heavy stem alone distinguish it from any other variety. \$1.50.

EUGENIE VERDIER, 8.6 (Calot, 1864). (Syn. Pottsi Alba.)—Semi-rose type, early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Vardier. The flower is large and fine. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blendings of coloring to fine advantage. It opens a fresh delicate hydrangea pink with primary petals lighter center flushed crimson. Fragrance good. Very desirable. \$1.50.

FELIX CROUSSE, 8.4 (Crousse, 1881)—Compact, globular bomb; bright red. Midseason. \$1.00.

FESTIVA MAXIMA, 9.3 (Mieliez, 1851)—Extra large, full, globular, rose type. Pure white with bright, carmine flakes on the edges of the center petals. Fragrant. Heavy and abundant, clean, bright foliage. Abundant bloom on long, strong stems. Early. The most popular all-around white peony in existence. Strong divisions. 75c.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 8.1 (Brand, 1907)—Full rose; pure white with faint crimson markings on edge of petals. Very late. \$5.00.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, 9.1 (Brand 1907)—Full, globular rose; blush white, occasionally touched with carmine. Late mid-season. \$10.00.

FLORAL TREASURE, 7.5 (Rosenfeld, 1900)—Large, full, globular rose type. Delicate pink with lavender tinge, shading lighter at center as flower ages. Fragrant. Flowers borne rigidly erect on strong stiff stems, and in great numbers. Mid-season. Strong divisions. 50c.

GIGANTEA, 8.2 (Calot, 1860)—Very large, rose type. Delicate rose pink, center shaded darker, guards and collar tipped with silvery white. Exquisite, spicy fragrance. Tall, free bloomer. Early. Strong divisions. \$1.50.

GLORY OF SOMERSET, 7.8 (Kelway & Son)—Bomb type with very prominent guard petals. A beautiful soft pink blended with chamois and

carmine. Especially fine in the bud just as it is bursting. Strong robust plant and with us one of our profuse bloomers. For the Central Northwest we consider this one of the most desirable. Received first class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Extra fine. Strong divisions. \$1.00.

GOLDEN HARVEST, 7.3 (Rosenfeld 1900)—Loose bomb of medium size. Guard petals lilac rose, enclosing a mass of narrow creamy white petals, which surround a raised center of pink carmine tipped petals. Medium height, medium strong stem. One of the best varieties to withstand the hardships of the Northwest climate. Early mid-season. Strong divisions. 75c.

GRANDIFLORA, 8.8 (Richardson, 1883)—Very large, flat, rose type. Blush white. Very fragrant. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Many consider this the best late variety of its color. Strong divisions. \$2.00.

HARRIET FARNSELEY, 8.2 (1916)—Rose type, flowers of large size borne one to a stem. A beautiful soft pink of the color and style of Mad. Emil Galle but later and of better substance. A very beautiful variety that is in bloom with Rubra Grandiflora. The most of the very late peonies are not first class in quality but this is a gem. \$5.00.

HENRY AVERY, 8.5 (Brand, 1907)—Rose; guards light shell pink, center cream white with a distinct band of narrow yellow petals. Late. \$8.00.

HERCULES, 8.1 (Terry)—Very large, white flushed with pink. Golden stamens show through the flowers. Very handsome. \$2.00.

H. F. REDDICK, 7.8 (Brand, 1913)—Semi-rose; brilliant dark crimson. Late. \$4.00.

JENNIE LIND, 7.3 (Unknown)—Very large bomb shaped flowers. bright pink with a silvery reflex. Flowers borne in profusion on long stiff stems. Fragrant. An extra good commercial sort. Splendid in bud. Strong divisions. Each 75c.

JEANNE D'ARC, 7.9 (Calot, 1858)—Medium compact bomb; cream white. Very similar to Golden Harvest but taller in growth and larger bloom. Mid-season. \$1.25.

JUDGE BERRY, 8.6 (Brand, 1907)—Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early. \$10.00.

KING OF ENGLAND, 8.4 (Kel.)—Rich ruby-madder; long, narrow central petals pure gold, changing to gold, striped crimson. \$4.00.

LAFAYETTE, 7.8 (Dessert, 1904)—Compact, flat rose; velvet pink, mid-season. \$3.00.

LA LORRAINE, 8.6 (Lemoine, 1901)—Globular rose; cream white, mid-season. \$10.00.

LA FRANCE, 9.0 (Lemoine, 1901)—Compact, globular rose; rose white. Late mid-season. \$8.00.

LAMARTINE, 8.3 (Calot, 1860)—Synonym—Lamartine. Rose, pale lilac-rose. Center darker shade and guards and collar lighter shade. Early mid-season. \$1.00.

LA PERLE, 8.5 (Crousse, 1885)—Cup shaped; lilac-white. Mid-season. \$2.25.

LE CYGNE, 9.9 (Lemoine, 1907)—Rose type, mid-season. Grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, with good, stiff, rigid stems; foliage the darkest green of all peonies; buds borne in clusters. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad imbricated petals. Color creamy white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom makes it easily distinguishable from all others; probably the finest of all white peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence. The highest scoring of all peonies. \$20.00.

L'INDISPENSABLE, 7.3—A variety of unknown French origin sent out from Holland, greatly confused with Eugene Verdier. The two are entirely distinct, however, L'Indispensable being very much taller, earlier, has differently formed flowers, very full, globular, rose type. Lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward the center. Very tight buds, slow to open. \$1.00.

LIVINGSTONE, 8.1 (Cr., 1879)—Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose (130), with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine. Odor lacking. Very strong, medium height,

free bloomer. Extra good variety. \$2.00.

LOVELINESS, 8.8 (Hollis, 1907)—Compact flat rose; light shell-pink fading to lilac-white. Mid-season. \$10.00.

LONGFELLOW, 9.0 (1907)—Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone. Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red peonies. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals, while the outer petals are slightly reflexed. Its erect habit, vivid color and long season give it rare value either for home grounds or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. A fine companion for Frances Willard. Of equal height and blooming at the same time, they form a beautiful contrast. This is the most brilliant peony in our whole list. Strong divisions. \$10.00.

LORA DEXHEIMER, 8.4 (Brand, 1913)—Very large flower of intense, flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Erect, stiff stems. Medium height. Early. \$5.00.

LOUISA BRAND, 7.8 (1913)—Medium sized, deep cone-shaped bloom, semi-rose type. Color an exquisite blush white fading to white. The blossom as it opens resembles a beautiful white water lily. The center surrounded by broad drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expand and the blossom becomes a tall delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens. \$10.00.

MME. BOULANGER, 7.8 (Crousse, 1886)—Compact rose; glossy soft pink. Late. \$4.00.

MADAME CALOT, 8.1 (Mieliez, 1856)—Very large flesh-pink. One of the best of the old varieties. 75c.

MADAME DE GALHÄU, 7.5 (Cr. 1883)—Medium, large, compact, globular, rose type. Guards rose-white, 1 (8), center pale lilac-rose, 1 (130). Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75c.

MADAME DE VATRY, 7.7 (Gr. 1853)—Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center flashed crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Mid-season. Extra. 75c.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE, 7.9 (Cr., 1885)—Large, very full, home.

Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra free bloomer. Extra good. 75c.

MME. DUCCEL, 7.9 (Mechin, 1880)—Bomb; light mauve-rose. Mid-season. \$1.25.

MME. EMILE GALLE, 8.5 (Crousse 1881)—Compact flat rose; lilac-white, center lighter. Late. \$1.00.

MME. EMILE LEMOINE, 8.9 (Lemoine, 1899)—Medium compact globular semi-rose; milk-white. Mid-season. \$2.50.

MME. GAUDICHAU, 8.8 (Millet, 1902)—Globular; brilliant, dark crimson garnet. \$12.00.

MME. JULES DESSERT, 9.4 (Desert, 1909)—Medium compact rose; white shaded with pink, tinged flesh and straw-yellow, center petals flecked carmine and intermixed with a few visible golden stamens. Late mid-season. \$7.50.

MADAME FOREL, 7.7 (Cr., 1881)—Large, very compact, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(154), with a silvery tipped center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, spreading habit. Late. \$1.00.

MADAME LOISE MERE, 7.2 (Cal. 1863)—Immense, very double bloom on stiff erect stems; fleshy white, with silky reflex, occasional touch of carmine on the border of the petals. Very late. \$1.00.

MADemoiselle LEONIE CALOT, 8.1 (Cal., 1861)—Large, typical rose type. Very delicate, rose-white, center of deeper shading, slight carmine tips, fine form, medium height, rather spreading habit. Late mid-season. This is a fine favorite with many admirers. Extra fine. 75c.

Mlle. ROUSSEAU, 8 (Crousse, 1888)—Medium compact, globular semi-rose, milk-white; guards splashed carmine. Mid-season. \$2.25.

MARECHAL VAILLANT, 7.5 (Cal. 1864)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink, 3(181). Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late. Good variety. 75c.

Mlle. VAILLANT, 7.6 (Unknown)—Very large, globular, loose, bomb. Guards milk-white, center cream-white; pale green carpels, pink stigmas. Fragrance XX. Erect, medium,

tall, very strong stems, very free bloomer. Early. \$1.00.

MARGUERITE GERARD, 8.4 (Crousse, 1892)—Semi-rose type, mid-season. Large, flat-shaped flower with broad petals blooming in clusters, color delicate hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy-white. Many of the central petals and sometimes the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips. It is one of the most admired of Crousse's collection. \$1.00.

MARIE CROUSSE, 8.9 (Crousse, 1892)—Bomb type, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems. Color, soft salmon-pink shaded in glossy, satiny lilac. An exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable peony. \$5.00.

MARIE JACQUIN, 8.3 (Verdier)—Syn. Bridesmaid, Kelway and Water Lily, Barr. Semi-double type, mid-season. Color, glossy rosy-white with rose tinge on buds, showing golden yellow stamens in the center which give it a very chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted the blooms always come semi-double but after becoming established it occasionally shows full blossoms with yellow stamens intermingled, giving it the effect of a full double flower. The fragrance is delightful, resembles that of the water lily. This is quite dissimilar to all other peonies, and is a prime favorite with everybody. \$1.00.

MARIE LEMOINE, 8.5 (Calot, 1869)—Rose, white with cream-white center. Very late. \$1.25.

MATHILDE DE ROSENECK, 7.9 (Crousse, 1883)—Rose type, late. Soft flesh-pink, shading deeper toward the center with tintings of lilac and chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower. Beautiful and distinct. Flower is perfect, both in form and color. \$1.00.

MIDNIGHT, 7.3 (1907)—"The Black Peony." Large, loose, semi-rose, deep maroon, plume-shaped flower. Large flower borne on long stiff stems. \$3.00.

MILTON HILL, 9.0 (Rich.)—True. Syn. August Gould. Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Very distinct, pure color. Strong growth, medium height, late. One of the finest varieties in existence. \$3.00.

MODELE DE PERFECTION, 7.8 (Cr., 1875)—Syn. Gen. Bedeau. Large, compact, rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, 2(154), very wide high center petals shaded darker. Fragrant. Medium dwarf, free bloomer. Extra good. Late. \$1.00.

MODESTE GUERIN, 7.8 (Gr., 1845)—Large, compact, typical bomb. Uniform light solferino-red, 2(157). Fragrance XX. Medium height; extra strong; free bloomer. Mid-season. Extra good. \$1.00.

MONS DUPONT, 8.3 (Calot, 1872)—An immense, perfectly formed cup-shaped flower opening flat when in full bloom. Glistening ivory white, center petals bordered with lively carmine. Golden stamens mingled with petals throughout the flower. Deliciously fragrant. \$1.00.

MONSIEUR HYPOLYTE DELILLE, 5.0 (Cal., 1872)—Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), lighter in the center, silvery tipped. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Late. A very attractive bloom. 50c.

MONSIEUR JULES ELIE, 9.2 (Crousse, 1888)—Very large, compact bomb type. Large guard petals surrounding a great dome of incurved petals. Glossy flesh pink shading to a deeper rose at the base, the entire bloom covered with a silvery sheen. Strong stems of medium height. Very fragrant. This in our opinion is the most beautiful of the bomb shaped peonies. A long keeper if cut in the bud. Strong divisions. \$1.50.

NOTE—This is one of the three old varieties that can stand in the 9 class.

MONT BLANC, 8.4 (Lem., 1899)—Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Fragrance XXX. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Sol-fatarre, usually sold under this name. One of the finest peonies in existence. \$7.50.

MARY BRAND, 8.7 (1907)—Prize Peony. A vivid crimson with a silky sheen that gives it a wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. \$7.50.

MARTHA BULLOCK, 9.1 (1907)—Prize Peony. Mammoth cup shaped

blossom often 9 to 12 inches across. The largest of the good peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center, shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The delicate shadings of this wonderful flower, from soft shell-pink on the outside to a deep rose-pink in the center, may be imagined but can never be described. The plant itself seems to realize the beauty of its flowers since it puts forth a strong, stiff stem which supports these mammoth blossoms proudly above the foliage as if to say to the floral world: "Match me if you can." It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes. This, unlike most large peonies, is a fine and delicate structure with a strong and agreeable fragrance which makes it most desirable and effective as a cut flower. \$25.00.

MOSES HULL, 8.1 (1907)—Dark shell-pink or rose, very large and full, loose cupped, tufted petioloids, somewhat mottled, ends of petioloids nearly white. Some blossoms 9 inches across. A remarkable flower. One of the wonders of nature's marvelous works. Mid-season. Fragrance delicate and fine. \$3.00.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA—A large round bloom of vivid crimson. This is the old deep bright red peony of the old time garden. Earliest of all good peonies. Very desirable in this latitude as it is generally in bloom on Decoration Day. 75c.

PERFECTION, 8.0 (Rich., 1869)—Very large, full double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, or lilac-white 1(7), base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrance XX. Very upright, vigorous grower. Very late. Extra. \$1.50.

PLEAS JUBILEE, 8.9 (Pleas, 1911)—Rose type, mid-season. The originator of this variety said of it "Jubilee was undoubtedly the largest bloom of any that I had. It cannot be compared with anything else as it is entirely different in form and very handsome." Delicate pink, entirely enveloped in a halo of angelic white. A variety difficult to describe. \$25.00.

PRINCE OF DARKNESS, 7.6 (1907)—Large, loose, semi-rose. A rich, dark maroon peony of the typical rose shape. One of the very darkest peonies in cultivation. Petals slightly fringed with dark shadings on the edge. \$2.00.

REINE HORTENSE, 8.7 (Calot, 1857)—Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Here is a truly wonderful flower. One of those flowers that when you take a visitor through your field, no matter how many good varieties he may see, he will always pick this one as one of the best. Also sold under the name of President Taft. A very tall growing variety, producing lots of large, perfectly formed flowers on long stiff stems. Color a uniform hydrangea-pink minutely splashed on a white background, with the center prominently flecked crimson. This is one of the best of all the old peonies. \$4.00.

RICHARD CARVEL, 8.8 (1913)—Immense, globular bomb. Flower bright, all one shade of crimson. Guard petals large, broad and prominent. Center petals gathered into an immense central dome. Early, tall, very stout stems, annual and profuse bloomer. \$5.00.

RUBRA SUPERBA, 7.2 (Richardson)—Large, semi-rose type. Brilliant deep crimson, very fragrant. The best very late crimson. Good. Strong divisions. \$1.00.

RUTH BRAND, 8.1 (1907)—Very large, compact bomb. Guard petals prominent, enclosing a grand ball of compact center petals. A uniform, soft, lavender pink, splashed with deeper lavender. Tall stems, fine graceful and strong, holding but a single bloom. Mid-season. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Has a delicate and pleasing fragrance. \$3.00.

SARAH BERNHARDT, 9.0 (Lemoine, 1906)—Semi-rose type, late mid-season, strong growing flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form. Large petals that are imbricated in a peculiar fashion. Color apple blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white, fragrance agreeable and penetrating, magnificent. \$4.00.

SOLANGE, 9.7 (Lem. 1907)—Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. An unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$10.00.

SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, 7.6 (Calot, 1867)—Rose type, late mid-season. Very large, flat flower of violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver, fragrant, free bloomer, with spreading habit. 50c.

SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT, 8.8 (Dessert, 1913)—Rose; brilliant bengal rose, slightly tinged carmine at base of petals, turns to salmon-pink with bright silvery reflex. Mid-season. \$7.00.

SPLENDIDIA, 8.3—Very large, globular, cup shaped, rose type. Uniform, light violaceous pink. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, upright habit, very free bloomer, beautiful, delightfully fragrant. \$3.00.

STRASSBURG (G. & K., 1911)—Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silvery lilac-rose. \$8.00.

SUZETTE, 8.0 (Des., 1911)—A flower of elegant form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. \$5.00.

T. B. TERRY, 8.3 (Terry)—An extremely large flower of flat, rose type, borne on very large stiff stems, creamy white, tinted flesh. Mid-season. \$5.00.

THERESE, 9.8 (Dessert, 1904)—Rose type, flowers of enormous size, produced in great quantities on stout stems. Color the most delicate rich satiny-pink, with glossy reflex. Generally conceded to be Dessert's best production. The last word in peonies. L. D. \$6.00.

TOURANGELLE, 9.4 (Dessert, 1910)—Rose type, late mid-season. This is a vigorous grower, bearing large flat-shaped flowers, long stems, color pearly-white overlaid with delicate mauve and with shades of La France rose. Attractive and good. \$7.50.

TRIOMPHE DE EXPOSITION DE LILLE, 7.8 (Calot, 1865)—A large compact head often seven inches in diameter. Uniform broad petals interspersed with stamens. Pale rose pink minutely splashed with violet rose. Guard petals fading to nearly white. Medium early. Very strong vigorous grower and free bloomer. This is one of that wonderful type of peonies whose petals open into a horizontal

position as it were, from a central axis and rise tier above tier until we have a blossom seven inches in diameter and three or four inches deep. Strong divisions. 75c.

VENUS, 8.3 (Kelway) — Compact crown, pale hydrangea-pink, collar lighter. Mid-season. \$2.75.

VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE, 8.3 (Dessert, 1915) — "Globular blooms of great size, velvety amaranth-red, silvery reflex." \$8.00.

WIESBADEN, 8.0 (G. & K., 1911) — A variety that attracts instant attention by the wonderful changing color effects. White-flesh and light rose, in-

termingled with stamens of gold. Strong, upright growth. Wonderfully free blooming. \$8.00.

WM. PENN, 7.9 (Brand, 1907) — Immense, compact, semi-rose type. Color light rose, changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edge of petals notched. Plant of medium height, strong grower, lavish bloomer. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support to keep the flowers from the ground. Notwithstanding the great size of the blossoms they are of wondrous beauty. The most massive of all good peonies. L. D. \$1.00.

IRISES

Most everyone has seen the common old flowers, called flags. They are generally white, yellow, and purple. We admit that these old ones are not very attractive; however, we doubt if any admirer of flowers can look at many of the new varieties of Irises without being impressed with their beauty. Many of them are exceedingly handsome. Their range of colors is very large; most of them are of easy culture and very hardy. But very few will succeed in wet places; on the other hand they will do well in poor, dry soils, where but few other flowers will grow.

In planting, cover the fleshy part of the roots (rhizomes) very little, not more than one inch; but the fibrous roots should be well covered. Do not use fresh manure near the roots. Bone meal and gypsum are very good fertilizers for Irises. Divide them once in four years.

We carry in stock about three hundred varieties, but for want of space in this catalog will describe only about fifty-five. During May and June our Iris gardens are aglow with bloom, and we invite everybody to come and see them. The following kinds cover a large variety of color:

ALBERT VICTOR—(Pall.) Beautiful warm lavender, giving an effect of light and dark shading on account of the ruffling and curling of the divisions. All divisions broad, long and full. S. incurved; F. drooping. Great flowers of fine form and splendid substance. Forty inches. 35c.

ALCAZAR—New. Enormous flowers of great substance. All divisions very large. Tall and vigorous plant. Coloring unique and of great richness. S. light bluish-violet with bronze reflections; F. deep purple with bronze-veined throat; style arms deep amber with middle band of bluish violet. One of the most striking. \$1.50.

AMAS—(Syn. Macrautha.) (Gir.) A beautiful form from Asia Minor. Enormous flower of distinct form and rich coloring. S. very large and spreading, glistening deep violet, veined at base; F. bright violet, transparent, very full; beard long, bright yellow. Two feet. 35c.

BERCHTA—(Var.) New. S. straw-yellow with very faint bluish-violet reflections; F. of beautiful texture, soft shade of bluish carmine-violet, with border of dull straw-yellow. All divisions broad and full. 50c.

BLACK KNIGHT — (Syn. Black Prince.) A beautiful new Iris of wonderful richness and depth of color. S. intense deep violet-blue; F. deep velvety purple. Very late bloomer. This is one of the rarest and scarcest Irises in the world, and we doubt if a hundred specimens could be assembled together. It is sometimes sold under the name "Black Prince," and should not be confused with the variety of Kochii, which is also sometimes called "Black Prince." Kochii is a very charming Iris, with large, beautiful flowers of deep pure violet, but does not possess the wonderful velvety texture which makes the Black Knight a marked flower. \$2.00.

BLUE JAY—(Farr.) (Neg.) S. bright clear blue; F. intense dark blue; style arms bright blue. Bright and beautiful flowers of large size and elegant form. All divisions very broad. Thirty inches. 50c.

BRIDESMAID—Semi-early. S. at base white tinted pale lilac, passing to pale lilac at tips; F. creamy-white delicately veined pale lilac, more deeply veined velvety Petunia-violet at base. Twenty-nine inches. 25c.

BLUE BOY—(Foster.) New. A vigorous free-flowering new hybrid. coloring distinct. S. violet; F. velvety purplish-violet; beard blue; flowers medium. Eighteen inches. 75c.

CAPRICE—(Sq.) Semi-early. Very vigorous. Very large flowers of dark violet-rose. Coloring very distinct. Twenty-four inches. 50c.

CARTHUSIAN—New handsome hybrid with large full flowers of great substance. S. bright blue; F. darker blue with violet tinge, deep and velvety-brown at claw. Two feet. 75c.

CATERINA—(Foster.) (Cypriana × Pall.) A handsome new hybrid with massive flowers of heavy texture on stout branching stems, four and one-half feet high. Splendid clear color, brilliant lavender with pinkish reflections like a piece of changeable silk, base of fall broadly veined greenish-bronze. \$1.00.

CHESTER HUNT—(Farr.) (Pall. × Neg.) S. celestial blue; F. dark ultramarine blue with velvety overlay, bordered pale blue, shading at base. Twenty-seven inches. 75c.

CRUSADER—(Foster.) S. a light shade, F. a deep shade of clear violet-blue; beard orange-yellow. Flowers very large, broad-petaled, of very heavy texture. Erect growing and free flowering. Three and one-half feet. One of the finest of the Foster hybrids. \$2.50.

DALMARIUS—(Pall.) S. pale aniline-blue shaded amber; F. darker shaded violet-brown; style arms amber and pale blue; beard orange. Very distinct. 25c.

DARIUS—S. rich golden-yellow; F. reddish-violet reticulated on white, margined primrose; style arms golden-yellow; beard orange. Twenty inches. 50c.

DOROTHEA—Great fluffy flowers seven inches across. The standards droop, giving the effect of a Japanese Iris. Both falls and standards are beautifully ruffled and of very delicate texture. The color is very soft mauve, almost a tinted white, deeper at base of divisions. Falls strongly veined brown at base; style arms tinted rosy-lilac. Eighteen inches. 50c.

EDOVARD MICHEL—A splendid Iris, noble and striking. Tall spikes of flowers of splendid shape, large and well opened, self-colored intense purple-violet. S. broad and frilled, somewhat spreading as with the Japanese Iris; F. of great width. Semi-early. Thirty-two inches. \$1.60.

E. L. CRANDALL—(Farr.) (Plic.) S. white widely bordered deep blue; F. white bordered at base with deep blue. Style arm blue. Flower of distinct form, having all divisions very short and broad. Dwarf plant, only eighteen inches in height. 75c.

ELDORADO — (New.) Coloring unique and distinct resulting in a mingling of yellowish-bronze and violet. S. yellowish-bronze shaded with violet; F. violet touched with yellowish-bronze, haft strongly striped with brown; style arms golden-yellow and violet; beard bright yellow. Divisions all narrow and very long. Thirty-two inches. \$1.50.

FAIRY—(Plic.) One of the most beautiful and graceful. Divisions all very broad, standards incurving and falls recurving, producing a globular form. S. white with midrib of soft green, delicately veined soft blue at the base; F. creamy-white delicately veined blue at base; style arms very conspicuous, bright clear blue. Two feet. This is one of the indispensables. 50c.

GLORY OF READING—S. deep blue, F. royal purple; conspicuous orange beard; large handsome flower; fragrant. \$1.00.

HECTOR—(Var.) S. transparent mother of pearl passing to soft primrose; style arms primrose; F. velvety brownish-crimson with violet reflections, paler middle line. Thirty inches. 50c.

HER MAJESTY—(Pall.) Described as an improved Queen of May, with color deeper and brighter. The prettiest of the "pink" sorts. Thirty inches. 50c.

IROQUOIS—(Farr.) (Sq.) S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base. Tall and striking. 50c.

ISOLINE—There is nothing like this Iris in the whole collection, either in form or color. It is hard to give an idea of its peculiar beauty. The flowers are very large, of heavy texture. S. very broad, pale pink-lilac with light and dark shadings; F. very long, purple old rose, veined warm golden-brown at base, and with a touch of the same color here and there over the surface; beard yellow. \$1.25.

JACQUESIANA—(Syn. Caroline de Sansel and Conscience.) (Sq.) S. fawn brightened at base with gold; F. velvety reddish-violet, almost black, of wonderful substance and depth of color; style arms old gold and fawn. One of the best. Thirty inches. 50c.

JAMES BOYD—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. immense, broad, incurved, forming a high dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F. dark violet, tipped and edges lighter. A broadly expanded flower. Thirty inches. 75c.

JEANNE d'ARC—A lovely iris, with large flowers. Semi-early. S. very large, ruffled, spreading after the manner of the Japanese, white, border very delicately penciled bright lilac; F. pure white bordered bright lilac at base; style arms tipped and midribbed deep bright lilac. Thirty-one inches. 60c.

JUNIATA—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long drooping foliage. 50c.

KHARPUT—(Ger.) Early. Closely related to the old German Iris, but with flowers as large again. S. bright violet; F. deep purple-violet, very long, tongue-shaped; beard white. Stems long and rigid. Very fine. Thirty inches. 25c.

KOCHII — (Syn. Erebe, Black Prince.) (Ger.) Very early. Very large and beautiful flowers of very deep pure violet. Twenty-three inches. 25c.

LEUT. A. WILLIAMSON—Standards, broad soft campanula-violet. Falls; very large, velvety royal purple, brilliant golden beard. A most beautiful Iris; new and very rare. \$3.00.

LEWIS TROWBRIDGE—Standards bright violet, Falls blue violet, shaded rose; very large flower, extra fine. \$1.00.

LOHENGRIN—Standards and falls uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose; very large and handsome. 50c.

LORELEY—(Var.) New. S. light yellow; F. velvety purple, at base broadly striped on yellowish-white, and margined cream; style arms deeper yellow. Thirty inches. 50c.

MADAME CHEREAU—White, elegantly frilled with a wide border of clear blue. 50c.

MONSIGNOR—(Neg.) New. Superb coloring. The standards are pale violet; the very broad falls have for a ground the same color, but, except for a broad border, it is richly overlaid and very broadly veined dusky velvety violet. The flowers are large and massive. Very distinct. Twenty-three inches. \$1.00.

MARY GRAY—(Farr.) (Pall.) S. clear lavender-blue of silky texture; F. dark satiny lobelia-blue. Large flowers of elegant form, with broad divisions. Three feet. \$1.00.

MARY GARDEN—(Sq.) S. pale yellow flushed pale lavender giving iridescent effect; F. long and drooping, creamy-white minutely stippled and veined maroon. An elegant flower of distinct coloring and markings. Twenty-eight inches. 75c.

MT. PENN—Standards lavender-rose; Falls crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. Very handsome. 1.00.

ORIFLAMME—New. A Splendid introduction with exceptionally large and handsome flowers. S. bright violet; F. deep velvety violet, long and of heavy texture. Over three feet in height. \$1.00.

PALLIDA FOLII VARIGATA—Very elegant variety, with grayish-green foliage striped with white. The flower stalks are forty inches in length, each one carrying from five to nine beautiful pale blue flowers. 50c.

PALLIDA DALMATICA — (Syn. Princess Beatrice.) The Pallidas are all tall, strong growers with broad leaves, and long stems of very large flowers, very sweet-scented. Pallida Dalmatica is one of the finest Irises grown, having enormous flowers of beautiful silvery-lavender on tall, strong spikes. It is unequalled for

massing and fine for cutting. The true variety is very scarce. Forty inches. 35c.

PERFECTION—S. and style arms light blue; F. deep velvety blue netted on white at base, narrow pale margin with wire edge of deep blue. All divisions very broad and full. The decided contrast between the light and dark blue is very beautiful. 35c.

PFAUENAUGE (Peacock's Eye)—New. A very distinct Iris with unique coloring and curious shadings. S. olive-gold; F. bluish-plum with wide border of gold and wide middle line of white; style arms olive-gold; beard orange. Ten inches. 50c.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE—New. S. primrose-yellow; F. rich plum with distinct narrow primrose edge. 50c.

PROSPER LAUGIER—(Sq.) New. Striking and handsome flower, immense in size, and of heavy texture. Standards very large, broad, crumpled; falls with rather narrow base and broad blade, held horizontally. Colors very rich; S. beautiful mingling of dark fawn and carmine-violet softly clouded together; F. deepest velvety carmine-violet with blackish reflections, upper part dusky brown netted on yellowish-white; style arms dusky amber, fawn, and dull carmine-violet. One of the finest of the Squalens. Thirty inches. 75c.

QUEEN OF MAY—(Pall.) Semi-early. F. and S. self-colored beautiful bright rose, slightly lilacish. Coloring unique. Robust and free flowering. Thirty-two inches. 25c.

RED CLOUD—(Farr.) (Sq.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety crimson-maroon reticulated yellow; style arms old gold. Two feet. It is one of the deepest, richest and most beautiful in color. The color of the fall is nearest to red on any in the collection. 75c.

RHEIN NIXE — Standards pure white; falls deep blue with a white edge. 75c.

RING DOVE—(Pall. X.) Immense flowers, five inches in length, of splendid substance, heavy texture, fine form, with broad ruffled standards, and long drooping falls. Coloring warm; S. bright lavender-violet; F. deeper, at base veined still darker on lavender-white. Strong, vigorous and free, in favorable conditions exceeding four feet in height, and bearing as many as seventeen flowers and buds on a single branched spike. \$2.00.

ROSE UNIQUE — (Farr.) Early, flowering with the Germanicas. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. 75c.

SHREWSBURY—(Farr.) A striking flower with warm coloring. S. bright rosy-purple slightly bronzed at base; F. violet-purple with lighter shadings; the conspicuous heavy orange beard is in brilliant contrast. 75c.

WHITE KNIGHT—(Saunders.) A beautiful Iris, absolutely pure white with no markings whatever. Finely formed sweet-scented flowers. Eighteen inches. \$1.00.

WYOMISSING—(Farr.) (Am.) S. creamy-white suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. Delicate and exquisite coloring. 75c.

PEARS

ANJOU—Probably the best pear in cultivation. November to January.

BARTLETT—One of the best known and popular pears. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—Large, very early; excellent quality.

COMICE—Large, very high flavor; and commands the highest price in the market; but a shy bearer.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—One of the

most beautiful of all pears, good quality, large, good bearer. October.

SECKEL—An old, well known pear of small size. It is still regarded as the most delicious pear in cultivation.

Most all pear trees have poor roots; but ours have exceptionally good ones, and will live and thrive where others fail.

CHERRIES

Sweet Varieties

BING—Very large, black, excellent quality. Season medium.

LAMBERT—Of large size and best quality; color black; very firm; good shipper. Late.

ROYAL ANN—The largest light-colored sweet cherry; yellow and red; very popular and good.

Sour Varieties

LATE DUKE—The best late red cherry; large and delicious; fine for pies and canning.

MAY DUKE—The best early red cherry; great bearer; much used for pies and canning.

MONTGOMERY—The best red sour cherry of its season; 10 days later than May Duke. Very hardy and productive; far ahead of Early Richmond, being much larger and better. Every home should have it.

OSTHEIMER—A very late dark red cherry, similar in flavor to Eng. Morello. It is the hardiest in tree and fruit bud, and also the greatest bearer we have ever seen. It makes the most delicious cherry pie we ever tasted; and the fruit will hang on the trees until late in September. Every home should have it. The trees always look scrubby; but that is their nature. Do not pick it until dead ripe.

